

were made erect, and the prisoners marched out under a strong escort of police and law-loving citizens. But no sooner had they touched the earth than the executioner attained its highest pitch; shouts of "hang him," "kill him," were commenced; the throng pressed in from all sides; an attempt was made to seize the pris-

where, and at the time the mob had obtained such an opportunity, that the seizure of the mate from the

heads of Officer Butte seemed unavoidable. Biow was struck at him, lunged made for his throat, and all sorts of attempts to drag him away from the mob failed. The crowd, however, did not seem to have any policy; officers, however, rallying to the aid of the police, successfully averted the threatened violence, and the men were in a few moments lodged in jail. The negroes followed a few moments after, in an ominous silence.

The negroes all averred that they were enticed off by Bayne, who was to make their passage secure for the consideration of \$50 each, which was paid in advance. Joe Mayo (wrote by O. J.) said he had been told by Bayne that he would find work where his wife's (plunderer) awaited him, and he had sold all his "rags" for \$60, in order to get there. He paid \$30 to Bayne.

Jail built, Mr. Andrew Kovacs's story, that he had been told by Bayne that he would find work where his wife's (plunderer) awaited him, and he had sold all his "rags" for \$60, in order to get there. He paid \$30 to Bayne.

engaged a situation as waiter, through the influence of

The schooner *Keriah* is owned by Wm. Danesburg, Norfolk, the suspected slave stealer, who was driven from that city on Friday night last, on account of willful disobedience to the laws of the state. Baylin, by connection with recent developments in Norfolk, is already implicated in some of the most villainous underground operations.

The *Keriah* is valued at \$800. It is a small, low-lying, two-masted affair, capable of holding about 100 slaves. Its laws are such that the vessel is confiscated, and the captain and mate, if found guilty, compelled to pay a fine of \$500, and be sent to the Penitentiary, on each indictment, for a term of not less than three nor more than ten years.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Baylin, and his associates, have been arrested and reached

The bodies were placed in an ambulance and taken to the jail without any further demonstration being made.

on their behalf. In their account of the matter, in which they all agree, they say that they were approached by the captain of the vessel in the Market square, a few days since, and asked if they were free, said, simply to answer in the negative, he proposed, for the sum of \$50 each, to place them beyond the reach of their masters, and that, agreeable to his arrangements, they went on board while the vessel was at the wharf, and were secured.

with him on his arrival at home, but in what capacity

The Captain's story (the mate appeared to know very little about the matter) was, that he was applied to by a man in the city, who proposed to pay him handsomely if he would take the negroes on to New Jersey, that he did not know the man, and would not know him should he see him again; furthermore, he

was totally unaware that they were slaves, and, in a

word, effirely innocent of any evil intent, that he started off on Saturday afternoon, and ran aground just below the city, got off the next morning, but ran aground again about five miles further down the river, from whence he started bright and early yesterday morning, and with his vessel heading for the Cape, he steered rapidly down the stream until he was unceremoniously overhauled as specified.

amount is concealed on board, which may possibly be

discovered in removing the cargo. The vessel by law is confiscated to the State, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

BY TELEGRAPH—PETERSBURG, June 1.—1866

The cargo of the vessel was discharged this morning but no more slaves were found on board.

From The Minnesota, Extra.
MINNESOTA OFFICE, Friday, May 28, 1898.
In addition to the dispatch sent us by our special correspondent at Shakopee, our reporter was able to learn the particulars of this exciting affair by a personal visit to the spot.
It seems that the Chippewa, numbering, according to different enumerations 300 of them at houses where they passed, 150 to 200 warriors, arrived in the woods opposite to Murphy's landing, below Shakopee, during Wednesday night, and lay concealed until day break, on Thursday morning, near the ferry. The first

intimation the Sioux had of their presence was the

finding it too often necessary to go ashore, he was fishing in a cove on the south side of the river, by shooting him dead. His squaw immediately fled to the topees, which are about a mile below the town, and gave the alarm, when the Sioux warriors to the number of 40 or 50 seized their guns, and at once proceeded to the ferry under cover of the bushes on the

South bank. A rapid fire then commenced between

The battle line across the river, which was a disadvantage to either party on account of the distance. The Chippewas fell back, however, and the Sioux in a body crossed on the ferry, and the battle again commenced in the timber with a murderous ferocity, and lasted about five hours.

a running fight among the trees and logs, and grass,

interpersed with a few small groups of nomads and a few deer. When the Sioux would fall across the river, the boats would be taken across the ferry boat. Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would again run back into the thickest of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would lift his head up to look at the Sioux, he was carried to the rear and his ghostly deeds were thus taken over the river and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition (which, it is said, was furnished by enemies to them free of charge) and encouraging their warriors.

Later in the day, some headless bodies of the Clippies were brought over, and the squaws backed to

About 10 o'clock the Chippewas drew off and the whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction

of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors be-

And then, one of them, from the darkness and the trap, a shadowy figure, stepped forward. As he came within certain paces on their trail they were carrying and some accounts say eight wounded slaves on litters, beside those wounded who were able to walk, some of whom were the wives and children of the fugitives. To their accompaniment with great exultation over their victory, and counted their loss, when it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicians present to be fatally wounded, and four others wounded more or less severely. A bloody path of death and destruction, the groans of citizens who assembled there. Four raw scamps were hurried on a pole, and four ghastly heads were perched as trophies, beside the disfigured trunks of two others.

Then the whole battle the high back which over-arched the bottom across the river, near M'Jory's ferry-house, was lined with spectators; indeed, "the whole town" might be said to have been there watching the fight, and seeming to enjoy the struggle, the carnage, the blood, the maddening, maddening, maddening unflinching each other, in full sight of a city of Christians, in churches, court-houses and institutions of learning. Barbarism and its brutal spectacles in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings.

Leaving that scene, we went on, and there stood the "little old and dry trencher, in which the

watched all night, well armed. No attack was made.

However, though it was thought the Chippewa warriors had taken part in all the battles, but were lurking somewhere in the vicinity for another alarm. How in the day was it related to with them, but this is doubted. It is said by those who viewed the battle from the bluff, that only about 50 or 40 Chippewa warriors were engaged in it, the main body remaining in the rear. In this is so, they must have had some well defined plan of attacking, which will appear hereafter.

Numerous trophies of the fight were secured, such as battle-axes, arrows, &c. &c. Also found, drums, or broken bark, were exposed the Chippewa warriors with some porcupine quills, which the white men preferred to interpret. Several bloody Chippewa heads were also procured as mementos, and shown to the company with great gusto.

These paragraphs enhance about all the reliable facts of the case, though a thousand wild and improbable stories were in circulation at the time, and probably are here still more exaggerated. It is to be remarked—St. Paul will hardly be attacked.

The *WHEELMAN* (Wils.) *Illustration* says in 1900:

probably was better, in the early part of the season, than in the latter part, and the greater breadth of land planted and sown than there is, and will be the present season. Farmers hereabouts have sown more largely than usual with wheat, and the crop has a very promising appearance.